

process as is stated under Article 9 paragraphs 5 and 6: if the ICC finds that a biosphere reserve does not satisfy the criteria after a reasonable period of time in which the Member State concerned could have taken measures to improve it, the site concerned "will no longer be referred to as a biosphere reserve which is part of the Network" (please refer to Article 9, paragraph 6 of the Statutory Framework). In practice this second means has never been used. To date, four countries have asked that non-functional sites be removed from the Network. The UK, for example, undertook a periodic review of all its sites with the biosphere reserve designation (dating from 1977). It recognized that four of these did not and could not meet the 1995 criteria and asked the ICC to remove them from the Network. This was hailed by the ICC as a positive result of the periodic review.

(4) Reduction in size of a biosphere reserve—There is no formal provision for this, but logically it should follow the same procedure as for an extension, which is given under Article 5.2. De facto, this means following the same procedure as for new nominations.

I trust this answers your questions satisfactorily: if you have any other questions, do not hesitate to contact us.

Yours sincerely,

N. ISHWARAN,
Director, Division of Ecological Sciences.

44TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS

HON. MICHAEL BILIRAKIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 4, 2004

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to commemorate the 44th anniversary of the Independence of the Republic of Cyprus. On October 1, 1960, Cyprus became an independent republic after decades of British colonial rule.

The relationship between Cyprus and the United States is strong and enduring. Over the last decades, Cyprus and the United States have established close political, economic and social ties, developing a valued friendship. Cyprus and the United States share a deep and abiding commitment to democracy, fundamental human rights, free markets, and the ideal and practice of equal justice under law.

As the Republic of Cyprus celebrates its 44th Independence Day, I share the Cypriots' joy for having created a prosperous, open society based on solid foundations. Furthermore, I believe this is an opportunity for the United States of America and Cyprus to come closer together, as we stand united in our resolve to fight the battle on terrorism. As we move forward, I am confident that our friendship will continue well into the future.

IN HONOR OF ANN COONERTY

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 4, 2004

Mr. FARR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Ann Coonerty in tribute of her 90th birthday. Ann is a native Californian and long

time resident of Santa Cruz County who continues to offer her services as an educator to our community. It is my pleasure to stand in this House and honor Ann's 90th birthday.

Ann McGinley Coonerty was born in Santa Maria, California on October 16th, 1914. She excelled in school and, at age 19, became the first woman in her family to earn a college degree. She graduated from U.C. Berkeley in 1934 with a teaching credential and a degree in mathematics; soon after, she began her teaching career in the Santa Maria area. In 1941, she took a break to marry Kevin Coonerty and start a family. When Kevin returned home from serving in World War II, he used the GI Bill to earn a degree in engineering. During this time, Ann tutored her husband in mathematics while raising their three children.

After Kevin began working for Rocketdyne in Southern California in 1953, Ann returned to teaching. In 1975 Ann and her family moved to Santa Cruz where she began working at Happy Valley Elementary School as a teacher's aide. Twenty-nine years later, she is quite simply an institution and an inspiration to parents, children and colleagues. Even today, as Ann approaches her 90th birthday, she plans to continue volunteering her time as an aide.

Mr. Speaker, I applaud Ann Coonerty's achievements, accomplishments, and her dedication to education. She has demonstrated a unique passion for family, community, and to her profession. Ann has devoted her life to teaching and tutoring students, a service for which our community is eternally grateful. I join the County of Santa Cruz, and friends and family in honoring this truly commendable woman.

THE RECOGNITION OF MAYOR WILLIAM ROSENBLATT

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 4, 2004

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to praise an exemplary individual, and a good friend, Mayor William Rosenblatt. I have known Mayor Rosenblatt for quite some time now, and, in this time, I have always been impressed by his commitment to his community, as well as his sense of obligation towards the preservation of our beaches. This weekend, he will be a deserving recipient of the 'Big Kahuna' award, presented by the Surfers' Environmental Alliance (SEA). As he receives this fitting tribute, I would like to take a moment and laud Mayor Rosenblatt for all that he has done for the beaches of New Jersey.

Born in Newark, New Jersey, Mayor Rosenblatt attended Montclair University, and after he received his masters degree from Rutgers University, he completed his post doctorate training at the Mind Body Institute at Harvard University. Previously he has served as the director of behavioral medicine at Monmouth Medical Center and an adjunct faculty member at Monmouth University, Rutgers University, and Kean University—just to name a few.

Mayor Rosenblatt has been surfing for 42 years, mostly in New Jersey. His commitment and love for the sport is exhibited in his membership to organizations such as Clean Ocean

Action and Surfers Medical Association. In addition, he is the proud co-founder of the Jersey Shore chapter of the Surfrider Foundation, and he sits on the National Board of Directors for the organization. As the Mayor of Loch Arbour for the last 7 years, William Rosenblatt has served proudly and has done a tremendous job. Time and time again, Mayor Rosenblatt has let his actions serve as an example for the rest of the community. By serving as beach captain for the Loch Arbour/Alenhurst Beach sweeps, and writing a surfing column in the Asbury Park Press for the last 3 years, few can deny this individual's obvious passion for the sport of surfing and adoration for our beaches.

The Surfers' Environmental Alliance, identifies a 'kahuna' as a "respected elder of the sport, a mentor to young surfers." This is a fitting description of Mayor William Rosenblatt, who is not only a mentor to young surfers, but also a highly regarded and respected leader in his community, as well as the sport of surfing. Mr. Speaker, once again, I congratulate my friend in receiving this honor and would like to commend the SEA for their work, and for recognizing the contributions of Mayor Rosenblatt.

PROPERTIES CONSIDERED SUITABLE AS ADDITIONAL WORLD HERITAGE SITES IN THE UNITED STATES

HON. RICHARD W. POMBO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 4, 2004

Mr. POMBO. Mr. Speaker, in 1972 the United States ratified "The Convention Concerning Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage" known as the World Heritage Convention. Since then 20 properties in the United States have been designated as World Heritage Sites and operated under a worldwide program administered by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) which is based in Paris, France.

World Heritage Sites in the United States were non-controversial until the Clinton administration and over-zealous environmental groups used Yellowstone National Park's World Heritage Site designation to stop a proposed gold mine located on private property outside the boundaries of the park. Many in Congress joined me in believing this mission creep of the World Heritage Convention was never envisioned when the United States ratified it over 30 years ago.

I have learned that the National Park Service, pursuant to Article 11 of the World Heritage Convention, has developed a "Tentative" or "Indicative" List of cultural and natural properties in the United States that it considers suitable for inclusion to the World Heritage List. Presently, this list contains 70 properties in over 30 States and the District of Columbia.

Based on the experience during the Clinton administration involving a proposed gold mine on private property located outside Yellowstone National Park, America must be very cautious when it proposes new areas for designation as World Heritage Sites. For example, I note the oil-rich Arctic National Wildlife Refuge is on the "Tentative List" as is the mineral-rich Cape Krusenstern Archaeological

District in Alaska. World Heritage Site designation of either area would jeopardize America's national security and international competitiveness.

Happily, the U.S. Department of the Interior believes the "Tentative List" needs to be updated for a variety of reasons. I encourage my colleagues to read the following letter from Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Interior Paul Hoffman as well as the present "Tentative List."

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, DC, August 13, 2004.

Hon. RICHARD POMBO,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you for your letter of July 13, 2004, requesting information about the United States Indicative Inventory of Potential Future United States Nominations to the World Heritage List. As you know, the Department of the Interior, through the National Park Service, directs and coordinates the United States participation in the World Heritage Convention in accordance with the statutory mandate of Title IV of the National Historic Preservation Act Amendments of 1980 as implemented by Federal regulations (36 CFR 73).

The Indicative Inventory, prepared by the National Park Service in the early 1980s, was developed in compliance with Article 11 of the Convention, which calls on participating nations to submit to the World Heritage Committee an inventory or tentative list of cultural and natural properties that it considers suitable for inclusion in the World Heritage List. The purpose of these tentative lists is to enable the Committee to evaluate within the widest possible context the "outstanding universal value" of each property nominated to the List. Inclusion on a country's tentative list is required before properties can be nominated to the World Heritage List. However, a listing in the inventory does not confer World Heritage status on the property in question; it merely indicates that a property may be further examined for possible nomination in the future.

The complete U.S. Indicative Inventory was published in a Federal Register notice on May 6, 1982. The full notice, including a description and location for each listed property, is enclosed for your review. Subsequently, two properties were added to the inventory: Haleakala National Park in Hawaii, added in 1983; and Taliesin West, Frank Lloyd Wright's winter studio in Arizona, added at the request of the Frank Lloyd Wright Foundation, in 1990. The two additions were made by the respective Assistant Secretaries of the Interior for Fish and Wildlife and Parks at the time, on the recommendation of the Federal Interagency Panel for World Heritage, in accordance with the procedures outlined in Federal regulations (36 CFR 73) for implementation of the World Heritage program in the United States. Although conceived as a "rolling list" to which additions or deletions could be made, no other changes to the Inventory have ever been made.

The inventory was compiled by the National Park Service with input from a wide variety of sources, including Federal and State agencies, elected Congressional and State representatives, private industry, conservation and preservation organizations, academic institutions, local governments, and individuals. A draft of the inventory was published for comment in 1981; the comments received were summarized in the subsequent 1982 notice. Scholarly and scientific evaluation was the basis for selecting the properties listed in the inventory.

While the NPS does not have documentation on who suggested which sites should be included in the U.S. Indicative Inventory, we believe NPS units were recommended by the park superintendents and that non-Federal properties were suggested by their respective owners. U.S. law requires that all property owners of record of a site (1) concur with the nomination of their site and (2) that they commit to preserving their site in perpetuity.

For a variety of reasons, including its desire to achieve a more balanced and representative World Heritage List by stepping aside to give greater opportunity to other countries with few or no sites yet designated, the United States has not submitted any further nominations since 1994. As stated in the 1982 Federal Register notice, the inventory was intended as a preliminary list of properties that appear to qualify for nomination to the World Heritage List and that may be considered for nomination during the next ten years. From the time when the inventory was published until the United States made its most recent World Heritage nomination in 1994, thirteen of the properties included in it were nominated and listed by the World Heritage Committee.

After much consideration, it is our view that the current Indicative Inventory is out of date and should be revised for a variety of reasons, such as the changing views of heritage and concerns about the geographic and thematic representativity of the World Heritage List. Even the approach taken to creating the list now appears outdated. We intend to begin the process of revision early next year and will keep you informed and look forward to your input as we proceed.

Thank you again for your interest. Please contact me if you have any further questions.

Sincerely,

PAUL ROFFMAN,
Deputy Assistant Secretary
for Fish and Wildlife and Parks.

Enclosure.

POTENTIAL U.S. NOMINATIONS FROM THE
TENTATIVE LIST (COMPLETE TEXT)
INDICATIVE LIST, UNITED STATES (BY STATE)
Alabama

Moundville Site

Alaska

Aleutian Islands Unit of the Alaska Maritime National

Wildlife Refuge (Fur Seal Rookeries) C(vi); N(ii)

Arctic National Wildlife Refuge

Cape Krusenstern Archaeological District

Denali National Park

Gates of the Arctic National Park

Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve inscribed 1992

Katmai National Park

Wranaell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve inscribed 1979

Arizona

Casa Grande National Monument

Grand Canyon National Park inscribed 1979

Hohokam Pima National Monument

Lowell Observatory

Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument

Saguaro National Monument

San Xavier Del Bac

Taliesin West [added 17 Aug 90]

Ventana Cave

California

Joshua Tree National Monument

Point Reyes National Seashore/Farallon Islands National

Wildlife Refuge

Redwood National Park inscribed 1980

Sequoia/Kings Canyon National Parks

Yosemite National Park inscribed 1984

California/Nevada

Death Valley National Monument

Colorado

Colorado National Monument

Mesa Verde National Park inscribed 1978

Lindenmeier Site

Rocky Mountain National Park

District of Columbia

Chapel Hall, Gallaudet College

Washington Monument

Florida/Georgia

Everglades National Park inscribed 1979

Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge

Georgia

Ocmulgee National Monument

Savannah Historic District

Warm Springs Historic District

Hawaii

[Haleakala National Park added 21 Aug 83]

Hawaii Volcanoes National Park inscribed 1987

Pu'uuhonua O Honaunau National Historical Park

Illinois

Auditorium Building, Chicago

Cahokia Mounds State Historic Site inscribed 1982

Carson, Pirie, Scott and Company Store, Chicago

Eads Bridge, Illinois-St. Louis, Missouri

Frank Lloyd Wright Home and Studio

Leiter II Building, Chicago

Marquette Building, Chicago

Reliance Building, Chicago

Robie House, Chicago

Rookery Building, Chicago

South Dearborn Street-Printing House Row

North Historic District

Unity Temple, Oak Park

Indiana

New Harmony Historic District

Louisiana

Poverty Point

Maine

Acadia National Park

Massachusetts

Goddard Rocket Launching Site

Missouri

Wainwright Building, St. Louis

Montana

Glacier National Park inscribed 1995

New Jersey/New York

Statue of Liberty National Monument inscribed 1984

New Mexico

Carlsbad Caverns National Park inscribed 1995

Chaco Culture National Historical Park inscribed 1987

Pecos National Monument

Taos Pueblo inscribed 1992 Trinity Site

New York

Brooklyn Bridge

General Electric Research Laboratories, Schenectady

Prudential (Guaranty) Building, Buffalo

Pupin Physics Laboratory, Columbia University

Original Bell Telephone Laboratories

North Carolina/Tennessee

Great Smoky Mountains National Park inscribed 1983

Ohio

Mound City Group National Monument

Oregon

Crater Lake National Park

Pennsylvania

Fallingwater

Independence National Historic Site inscribed 1979

Texas

Big Bend National Park
Guadalupe Mountains National Park
Utah

Arches National Park
Bryce Canyon National Park
Canyonlands National Park
Capitol Reef National Park
Rainbow Bridge National Monument
Lion National Park

Virginia

McCormick Farm and Workshop
Monticello inscribed 1987
University of Virginia Historic District inscribed 1987
Virginia Coast Reserve

Washington

Mount Rainier National Park
Olympic National Park inscribed 1981
North Cascades National Park

Wisconsin

Taliesin

Wyoming

Grand Teton National Park
Wyoming/Montana

Yellowstone National Park inscribed 1978
Puerto Rico

La Fortaleza-San Juan National Historical Site inscribed 1983

These sites are further detailed in the following Public Notice in the Federal Register (47 FR 9648), as amended by 48 FR 38101 and 55 FR 33781).

IN HONOR OF BUTCH VORIS

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 4, 2004

Mr. FARR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Roy Marlin "Butch" Voris, the founder of the Blue Angels.

After graduating from Salinas Junior College in 1939, Mr. Voris entered the Navy in 1941. In February of 1942 he was commissioned an ensign and designated a naval aviator. Mr. Voris was deployed in the Pacific theater of World War II, where he flew both Grumman F4F "Wildcat" and Grumman F6F "Hellcats." He was a talented pilot, earning the "fighter ace" status, and a respected commander of Fighter Squadron 113, Fighter Squadron 191, and Attack Carrier Air Group 5. For his service and sacrifices to his country, Mr. Voris earned three Distinguished Flying Crosses, 11 Air Medals, three Presidential Unit Citations, and the Purple Heart.

When the Secretary of the Navy and the Chief of Naval Operations created a Navy flight exhibition team in 1946 to demonstrate precision fighter maneuvers at Navy air shows and other public events, they naturally chose Captain Voris to be the first Officer-in-Charge and Flight Leader. After selecting his fellow pilots and maintenance personnel from the Navy's best officers and sailors, he modified the Grumman F6F "Hellcat" and painted it the now famous blue and gold. Captain Voris flew with the Blue Angels on their first tour, and again in 1951, before retiring from the Navy in 1963.

Mr. Speaker, I applaud Captain "Butch" Voris' years of service to our country and

amazing accomplishments. He is an American hero who has made a remarkable contribution to the world of aviation, which we are lucky enough to continue to enjoy today. I join with the thousands of attendees to the California International Air Show in Salinas, and dozens of former Blue Angel pilots, in honoring this talented man and his many achievements.

CYPRUS

HON. MICHAEL BILIRAKIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 4, 2004

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to submit for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an excerpt from the recent (9/23/04) address by the President of the Republic of Cyprus, Mr. Tassos Papadopoulos, to the General Assembly of the United Nations. In his remarks, President Papadopoulos eloquently outlined his concerns about the U.N. proposed plan, and his hopes for peace and reunification for Cyprus.

I would like to emphasize how proud we are that Cyprus is now a full member of the European Union. The European Union has outlined an extensive set of priorities for this Session of the General Assembly. As the statement delivered by the Dutch Presidency has delineated these priorities, I will not elaborate on them any further.

This year marks 30 years since the occupation of 37% of Cyprus' territory as a result of the invasion of the island by Turkish troops. It also marks 30 years of relentless efforts by the Greek Cypriots to achieve a just and peaceful settlement, with the support of the international community, to which I would like here to express our deep appreciation.

The Greek Cypriot side has repeatedly demonstrated in the past thirty years, its readiness to move forward by making many painful sacrifices and concessions, while the Turkish Cypriot leadership always lacked the necessary political will. The quest and eagerness of Greek Cypriots for a solution never meant, however, that they would accept any settlement proposed to them nor that they would be ready to embark on an adventure, in all probability condemned to failing, with irreversible consequences.

The latest effort by the UN Secretary-General to solve the Cyprus problem resulted in a Plan, which, by some was described as a historic opportunity to solve one of the longest standing international problems. I will only briefly outline why, despite the hard work invested in the process by all involved, the end product of this effort was judged to be inadequate and fell short of minimum expectations from a settlement for Greek Cypriots.

Firstly, the Annan Plan was not the product of negotiation nor did it constitute an agreed solution between the parties. Secondly, the Plan did not place the necessary emphasis on achieving a one State solution with a central government able to guarantee the single sovereign character of Cyprus. Thirdly, it failed to address the serious concerns of the Greek Cypriot Community regarding their security and effective implementation of the Plan.

In rejecting the Plan as a settlement for the Cyprus problem the Greek Cypriots did not reject the solution or the reunification of their country. They have rejected this particular Plan as not effectively achieving this objective. We remain committed to a solution which will ensure the reunification of the country, its economy, and its people.

We are committed to reaching a solution on the basis of a bi-zonal, bi-communal federation. However, there are a number of essential parameters the Greek Cypriot Community insist this solution to be founded on. The withdrawal of troops and settlers and the respect of human rights for all Cypriots, the underlying structures for a functioning economy, the functionality and workability of the new state of affairs, the just resolution of land and property issues in accordance with the decisions of the European Court of Human Rights, and the respect of the right of return of refugees. To this end, we welcome the recent Pinheiro Progress Report on property restitution in the context of the return of refugees and internally displaced persons.

Simultaneously, it pains me to bring to your attention, Mr. President, that certain provisions of the Annan Plan have encouraged an unprecedented unlawful exploitation of occupied properties in northern Cyprus, something alluded to even in statements by officials of the occupying power itself.

The most paramount feature of any settlement is the ability to install a sense of security to the people. The mistakes of the past must not be repeated. Cyprus must in its future course, proceed without any grey areas with regard to its sovereignty or its relation to third states. If the people feel that their needs have not formed the basis of any solution reached or that the characteristics of this solution have been dictated by the interests of third parties, then this solution will unsurprisingly be bypassed. Indeed, the spirit and practice of effective multilateralism not only encompasses, but also derives from, the comprehension and consideration of local realities and particulars, on which it must then proceed to formulate proposals.

This should not be interpreted by third parties as a lack of will to solve the Cyprus problem. Instead, it must be unequivocally understood that the people who will have to live with this solution are in the best position to judge what is suitable for them, that it is imperative for the people to be called upon to ratify any plans that are drawn to this effect, and that their verdict must be respected.

In the framework of the European Union, and with the aim of promoting reunification and reconciliation, my Government, despite the obstacles placed by the current status quo, is consistently pursuing policies aiming to enhance the economic development of the Turkish Cypriots. While not intended to serve as a substitute for a solution, such policies are in our view the most effective way to foster the maximum economic integration of the two Communities, and increase contact between them, so as to ensure the viability of a future solution.

Responding to the expanding possibilities on the ground, we have intensified our efforts to ameliorate the situation and seek ways to benefit citizens. In this context, my

Government has recently proposed the withdrawal of military forces from sensitive areas and refraining from military exercises, the opening of eight additional crossing points across the cease fire line and the facilitation of the movement of persons, goods and services across the Green Line, as well as the extension of the so far unilateral demining process initiated by my Government.

We have also declared our readiness to make special arrangements whereby Turkish Cypriots will utilize Larnaca Port for the export of their goods. Furthermore, subject to the area of Varosha being returned under the control of the Government of Cyprus and to its legitimate inhabitants, we could accommodate the lawful operation of the port of Famagusta.

The Cyprus problem is not always perceived in its correct parameters. The fact remains that this problem is the result of a